

## STOCK GAMBLING GREATEST CURSE

—Representative Hepburn

Exceeds Evil of Cards and Race Track, Says Iowan.

Believes Law to Tax Transactions Would Serve Country.

It was for the purpose of saving the business of the country from an ever-increasing evil, and not for the moral uplift of the community, that he introduced his bill to tax stock transactions, Representative Hepburn of Iowa, declared yesterday. Since he introduced the measure he has received a tremendous volume of letters on the subject, and has been the target of all sorts of criticisms. Some of his correspondents have even hinted that he will suffer personal disaster as the result of his temerity in attacking the business of stock gambling.

"One of my solicited friends over in New York wrote me," said Colonel Hepburn, "and ended his letter by saying: 'If you think you are going to get any credit out of this, you are an ass; if you think you are going to get any money, you are a fool.'"

"Now, as a matter of fact, I do not care one iota whether I get any credit or not. I don't see how money could enter into the proposition anyway. What I do want to accomplish is to relieve the business of the country of the terrible drain that stock gambling exacts. All the race track gambling in the world; all the games of cards in the cities; all the games of chance at Monte Carlo and other famous gambling resorts, are as drops in the bucket compared with the enormous transactions of the stock exchanges of the United States. During the year 1906, the banks in New York made 4,000,000 separate loans on account of stocks.

Few Deals Legitimate.

"I will venture to say that not 5 per cent of the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange are legitimate transfers of stock; no, not anywhere near 5 per cent. One of the excellent gentlemen over there, in arguing the case as well as he could for the exchange, inadvertently said that one share of stock might change hands three or four times in a single day. Now, isn't that a confession? Doesn't that show that the brand of business they do there is gambling, pure and simple? Is it at all probable that business men would pay \$5,000 or \$10,000 for a seat on the New York stock exchange if there were not a prospect of great returns?"

"Would dozens of brokers, who own these seats, maintain thousands of miles of private wires at a cost of thousands of dollars a month, if there were not the sure-thing gamblers' profit in sight? Would they buy these seats of gold, and wires of vast cost, if they were only buying and selling stocks in a legitimate manner, and would they be raising this howl about my bill if they were not afraid that their gambling operations would stand a chance of being nipped, and that they may be compelled to go back to the old-time decent trading?"

Figures \$150,000,000 Profit.

"Mr. Clews figures that if my bill taxing stock transactions becomes a law, it will bring in a revenue of about \$150,000,000 a year, based on the transactions of last year. But, of course, if my bill does become a law, there would not be one-fifth or one-tenth of the number of transfers that are now made. The pure and lofty gentlemen connected with the New York stock exchange are always inveighing against the bucket shops, and doing their utmost to drive them out of business. Yet, when the truth is told, there isn't anything that the bucket-shop men do that is not duplicated by the New York stock exchange on an immeasurably larger scale.

"The only sure way that I could attack the stock gambling was by means of a tax; through the revenue. Revenue is power in this country, as everywhere else, and the taxing plan is the quickest as well as the fairest scheme to try. My bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and members of that committee have assured me they are willing to begin hearings on the matter very soon.

"I have an idea that perhaps I could have reached the gamblers through the interstate commerce law, by so amending that statute that it would apply to all transactions involving shares of stock of corporations doing an interstate business. But if I had attempted to reach it through that channel, there might have been questions raised as to the constitutionality of the proceeding.

"There can be done raised as to the power of Congress to tax stock sales. We have done it before—for instance during the Spanish war—and can do it again, just as legally. If we do it according to the process outlined in my bill, taxing each transaction 1/4 of 1 per cent, take my word for it, the country will be better off."

The remedy for a case of "blues" is usually found to be a "Situation Wanted" ad. In The Times.

## Taft's Gains Get Setback; Makes Result Uncertain

(Continued from Page One.)

he so generous, they could afford to acquiesce. Brown was welcomed to the bench of penitents, and taken in. He delivered the State committee to Taft. It was a big gain.

Next, the Taft organization got to needing George B. Cox—Cox the boss, the unspeakable, the erstwhile victim of Reformer Taft's vitriolic outpourings; Cox, the impossible, the agent of all the powers of political darkness; Cox, the bete noire of every Buckeye uplifter; Cox, whose downfall had been the ladder by which Taft had risen. Cox was really needed.

Now, it happened that while Secretary Taft was denouncing Cox and getting solid with the "better element," Brother Charley Taft was keeping solid with George. Brother Charley never did take much stock in the reforming business. He didn't approve of the original assault on Cox. It looked to him as if Mr. Cox were rather a good sort, as politicians go. He was sorry Will had done it.

Oddly enough, it came about at this time that Cox also needed the Tafts. He was anxious to break into power again, following his temporary retirement. It would be easier if he could convince the Tafts to be complaisant.

Of course, Secretary Taft couldn't think of such a thing. It wouldn't do to mention it to him. Instead, Cox and Brother Charley got together and treated. Cox should come back; should be for Brother Will; Will should get the delegation, and Cox—George, that is, should return to power.

So it was that Cox came back to managerial relations in Cincinnati. So it was that in the convention Brother Charley nominated Cox—that is, George—to be chairman of the Hamilton county delegation to the State convention. George was elected.

Brother Charley Wins.

And so it came about that at the State convention George helped make Brother Charley a delegate at large, and head of the delegation to the national convention.

But that was all a little matter between Brother Charley and George. Secretary Taft, running for President on a platform of reform, had nothing to do with it.

It was hard for the neophytes to understand all these quick changes, of course. Many of them knew little of real politics. They didn't seem able to understand how Brown and Cox and the rest of the bosses could have been so unspeakable in 1906 and 1908, and become so estimable in 1907 and 1908. At times it required the faith which tugs at mountains to believe it was all regular. But the reformers stuck by it.

The 1908 convention drew nigh. Brown, Cox, and Walter D. Guilbert, deputy State auditor and a very smooth person politically, had been taken into the fold. All the bosses, big and little—except, of course, the Senators—had been welcomed back into camp. The convention was to be a glorious love feast.

The platform adopted was fine. No true reformer could cavil at it. Governor Harris was renominated. Good again. Reformers all pleased.

But then came the rest of the ticket. It is necessary right here to explain that in Ohio the secretary, auditor, attorney general, and treasurer of state constitute about all the boards and commissions which have to do with the administration of the laws. Who controls these men, controls taxation, assessment, corporation administration, railroad regulation—everything. They are the real administration.

It is needless to discuss in detail the skilled and expert political gentlemen who were nominated for these positions. Suffice it to say that Walter Brown was credited with dictating one of them. Guilbert himself got the State auditorship, and the combination of Brown, Guilbert, and Cox got the third.

And when the convention adjourned it was so mad with the way it had been hoodwinked by the reformed bosses that it couldn't even swear. It just laughed.

Brown Forces Nomination.

Walter Brown, boss of Toledo and chief sponsor for the allied public service corporations of the State, had forced the nomination of Ulysses Grant he service corporations were tickled half to death.

Guilbert, deputy State auditor, boss of the powerful State Auditors' Association, and one of the long recognized political agents of the interests, had Edward M. Fullington nominated for attorney-general—an office which in Ohio is more powerful and potent than almost anywhere. The corporation and special interests were pleased beyond measure.

And, finally, the bosses had among them nominated for treasurer of State Charles C. Green, deputy treasurer, whose conduct of his office as such is now under investigation, in connection with allegations that State moneys have been deposited in banks where they came profits for people who ought not to earn profits on State moneys.

After they had contemplated the ticket for a little while the reformers began to wonder where they got off. They had secured a Taft delegation and a fine platform of national issue. The old bosses had got the ticket.

It sort of didn't look good. The Toledo Blade, probably the most influential daily paper in the State with the country press, mumbled it over for a while, and finally belted.

It couldn't support Denman, or Fullington, or Green. It proclaimed the

fact from the house-tops and the column-tops. And they have been boiling ever since. The whole State is torn up with the revolt. The bosses had a short laugh; now they are in trouble.

Ohio, doubtful in recent years at best, where local issues were concerned, is doubtful again as to the State ticket. Will it keep firm nationally, with Taft a nominee for President? That's what the politicians are asking, and it is to them a very serious question.

Secretary Taft can't get the negro vote of his own State. That much is conceded against him. He is weak with the labor vote, because as a Federal judge he locked men up for violating injunctions. He can't well spare the reformers, and the reformers are very disgusted.

It's too early to tell the outcome, but the politicians are watching every report from Ohio with the most profound concern. If Ohio should get right ugly it might check the Taft movement.

And that explains why the politicians regard the Ohio revolt as the most important development of the week.

Taft Enters Denial.

Through his Washington campaign bureau, Secretary Taft yesterday denied that any fight had been authorized in Illinois to secure delegates from the Cannon fold. It was stated that the Secretary is emphatic in his determination to follow out the policy outlined in his letter to Chairman Herbert Parsons, of New York, of non-interference with the aspirations of "favorite sons" in New York or any other State.

The dispatch from Chicago to the effect that this policy had been suspended and open warfare declared against the Cannon supporters, is branded a canard.

## Taft Cause of Trouble In South Carolina

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 14.—Local Republicans expect a trial of strength between the Capers and Deas factions at the meeting of the Republican State executive committee here Monday afternoon. Deas is the negro chairman of the committee and Captain Capers, who holds the position of United States internal revenue commissioner, is the dispenser of Federal patronage in this State.

The Capers faction is for Taft, while Deas wishes to instruct the four South Carolina delegates to the National Convention in favor of Foraker, Cannon, or anybody else but Taft.

Deas had recently had a visit from Benton Pinchback, an aged mulatto, formerly Congressman from Louisiana, who is quadrupled and sent South to round up Administration delegates.

## THREE BACON BOYS BOOMERS FOR TAFT

Secretary's Sons Hard at Work Among Harvard Students.

BOSTON, March 14.—The three sons of Assistant Secretary of State Robert Bacon, all of whom are students at Harvard University, are taking a lively interest in politics at college this spring. Never before has the student body manifested half the enthusiasm in an approaching Presidential campaign that is being shown this year, and the three Bacon boys are in the thick of it.

Quite naturally, all three are Republicans, but more than that, they belong to the Taft wing of the party, and are working zealously among their fellow-students at Cambridge in behalf of their candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Chicago convention in June.

Robert L. Bacon, the oldest of the three Bacon boys, last year's varsity crew captain, and now a first-year student in the Harvard Law School, is vice president of the Harvard Republican club, while Gaspar G. Bacon, the middle one of the three, is president of the Harvard Taft Club, an organization recently formed, and having a membership thus early of upward of 200 students.

At last night's meeting of the club E. C. Bacon, the youngest, and captain of the freshman eight of last year, was elected sophomore member of the club's advisory board.

Next Friday there is to be a Presidential election out at Harvard. Then the entire student body will, during the day, cast its vote for its preference for President. Republicans and Democrats alike among the students participating in the straw vote.

The two younger Bacons, enthusiastic as they are over politics and Taft's chances, do not propose to let even that game interfere with their rowing. They are both cadets for the Harvard varsity crew. They row on the Charles river with the squad every afternoon and talk Taft to their fellow-students for the rest of the time.

## DEMOCRATS HUNT CAMPAIGN POWDER

Senators Expected to Watch All Bills Before Their Committees.

Senate Democrats will be expected to pay closer attention to committee business after this. At a meeting of the Democratic steering committee yesterday, it was the consensus of opinion that Senator Culberson, minority leader, should notify all Democratic Senators that hereafter it would be advisable for them to give the closest attention to all matters coming before their respective committees. They are expected to give every bill which their committees consider close scrutiny and to be "loaded" with information about it in order that when any question arises on the floor they may be prepared to answer it.

This means that from now on Senate Democrats will be expected to object vigorously to every piece of proposed legislation in which there is opportunity to make political capital.

It is necessary for the Democrats to have more campaign material. Quite a dearth of it has existed up to this time, and the season is growing old and the end approaches.

The matter was brought up by Senator Tillman, who had an experience on the floor of the Senate the other day, in which he found it impossible to get information he wanted from the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals. It was in connection with the proposed resolution in regard to shipment of materials to the Canal Zone. The question of Government manufacture of cement was under discussion, when Senator Tillman said:

"There are Democratic members on the Inter-oceanic Canal Committee. What do they know? What are they on the committee for?"

The Democratic members of the committee apparently knew little about the matter, and this led Senator Tillman to bring before the steering committee the subject of closer attention to bills that are pending before committees.

The steering committee decided on committee assignments for the new Senator from South Carolina, Frank B. Gary. He was given the committee places held by Senator Lathrop, with the exception of agriculture and forestry. Senator Gore was assigned to agriculture and forestry, and Senator Gary to the Interior, Immigration, Manufactures, Pacific Railroads, Patents, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Privileges and Elections.

Under the new arrangement Senator Gary will be a member of the Committee on Census, Corporations Organized in the District, Immigration, Manufactures, Pacific Railroads, Patents, Public Buildings and Grounds, and Privileges and Elections.

## CHARLES L. PATTEN DIES SUDDENLY OF APOPLEXY

Charles Lyman Patten, of the adjutant general's office, War Department, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday morning in his home, 509 T street northwest. Mr. Patten arose at 5:30 o'clock, and immediately sank back in his chair in what seemed to be a stupor. Dr. Robert B. Johnstone, who had dined with him the night before, was called, but found upon his arrival that life was extinct.

Before entering the adjutant general's office, Mr. Patten was employed for nearly forty years in the record and pension division of the War Department. He was sixty-five years old, and was born in Maine. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Company E, Eighteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry. With his regiment he participated in many battles, and in the battle of the Wilderness was severely wounded. He came to Washington after the close of the war to enter Government service.

Mr. Patten was among those injured in the collapse of Ford's Theater, in 1893, and it was several months before he was able to resume his duties. Four months ago he suffered a stroke of apoplexy, but later appeared to have completely regained his health. Mr. Patten was a member of the Union Veteran Legion, Old Guard, Garfield Post, G. A. R., Hiram Lodge, No. 10, F. A. A. M., and Elks Chapter, No. 10, E. A. M. He was recorder of the Elks Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias, and former grand secretary of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of the District of Columbia.

Funeral services probably will be held Tuesday afternoon in his home. The master of the day will be given over to the care of the family.

## RELEASED PRISONER SHOTS MAN WHO CAUGHT HIM

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 14.—W. C. McDougal, town marshal of Newport, Ark., was mortally wounded today by E. L. Albright, who had been arrested and released by McDougal for fighting in a saloon.

A posse is scouring the woods for Albright.

## Mothers' Meeting Delegates Attend Brilliant Reception; Children's Sunday Service

North Wing of Stoneleigh Court Opened for Guests—Mrs. Theodore Birney Will Be Honored at Memorial.

A brilliant reception in honor of delegates to the International Congress of Mothers was given from 8 to 11 o'clock last night in Stoneleigh Court. Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, president of the District Congress of Mothers, made the introductions to Mrs. Frederick Schoff, national president, who was assisted in receiving by her associates on the national board.

The occasion was the first large social affair of the current congress and brought the entire national and foreign delegation together. The first floor of the north wing of the building was thrown open, Mrs. Schoff and the receiving party standing at the extreme reception room in the suite.

Service for Children.

There will be no official service this morning, the delegates going to any church they may prefer. The Rev. William Loring Worcester, of Philadelphia, will conduct a Sunday school service at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, which the Sunday school children of Washington are invited to attend.

A series of addresses will be made, among which will be "The Bible and the Spiritual Development of the Child," the Rev. Jacob E. Werren, professor of sacred languages in the New Church Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; "The Meaning of the New Movement in Sunday Schools," Mrs. J. W. Barnes, elementary superintendent of the International Sunday School Association; "Daily Vacation Bible Schools for Children," the Rev. Robert G. Byville, national director Vacation Bible Schools; "The Preparation of Sunday School Teachers," the Rev. Richard M. Hodge, of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York; and "The Co-operation of the Sunday School and Home," the Rev. Josiah Strong, of the American Institute of Social Service, New York.

Memorial for Founder.

One of the most important events of the congress will be a memorial service in the Metropolitan M. E. Church for the late Mrs. Theodore Birney, founder of the Mothers' Congress. The meeting was to have been held in the Shoreham, but so many delegates and members of the congress decided to remain in Washington for the service that it was found necessary to secure a larger place. A tribute by President Roosevelt to Mrs. Birney and the great work which she started will be read to the congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Worcester, of Philadelphia, will offer the invocation, and Mrs. David O. Mears, of Albany, one of the vice presidents of the congress and a close friend of the late Mrs. Birney, will pay tribute to her memory. Brief addresses on "The Founding of the National Congress" will be delivered by Miss Janet Richards and Miss Frances Newton.

Elect Officers Tomorrow.

New officers will be elected to the society tomorrow morning. The first session of the day will be given over entirely to this part of the program.

## GIRL SEEKS DEATH LIKE FIVE FRIENDS

Becomes Despondent After Living a Year in New York.

NEW YORK, March 14.—After an attempt to end her life at 148 West Forty-third street today, Helen Baxter, a remarkably handsome girl of seventeen, told a story of being betrayed by a wealthy man. She said that five of her friends had committed suicide in the past year.

According to Miss Baxter's story, she with five other girl graduates of a business college in St. Paul came to New York a year ago. Shortly after one of the girls married, but quarreled with her husband and ended her life with acid.

Another one of the girls, Miss Baxter said, was unable to get a position and killed herself. A third girl, betrayed by a man, also committed suicide.

The three who were left were deeply affected by the sad end of the other three, and finally when hard times came and the other two girls could not find employment, they too ended their lives.

Miss Baxter was despondent after that, but she had a position in an office on Fourteenth street, and was making a good salary, so she commenced to see more hope in life.

Then, the girl continued, she met a wealthy man, who asked her out to supper. She went, and at the man's best drank some wine. She was dazed, and did not know what she did. Shortly after the girl lost her position, and the man went to Europe.

Today Philip Sellenrich smelled gas and traced it to the girl's room. The door was forced, and Miss Baxter found unconscious. When she revived she told her story. She said she decided to end her life and drank a bottle of champagne and some whisky to give her courage. Then she wrote a letter and turned on two gas jets.

Before she could be stopped, the girl tore the letter, which was addressed to "Dear Dick," into little pieces. Postal cards on the wall were signed "Tom," "Dick," and "Ernest."

The girl said her sister, a Mrs. Swan-son, lived at 468 Ralph street, Brooklyn. Her father is dead and her mother lives in St. Paul. Miss Baxter was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where her condition is said to be serious.

## MINE OWNERS DELAY TREATING WITH MEN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 14.—The United Mine Workers' special national convention held a short session today, and adjourned until Monday. The wage scale committee notified the convention that it was not ready to report, but had invited the operators of the central district to meet them in conference today.

Word has not been received from all the States. H. C. Chapman, leader of the Ohio operators, replied promptly that the Ohio owners would not be ready to negotiate a contract until after April 1. This was also the reply from the representative of the eastern Ohio operators. E. T. Bent, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Operators' Association, came to Indianapolis today to investigate the situation before indicating what would be the position of the operators.

LECTURE ON MAPS.

"Map Making and Map Values in the United States" will be the subject of a lecture by James McCormick, of the United States Geological Survey, at the March meeting of the District Library Association, to be held Wednesday evening at the Public Library. Miss Esther Crawford will talk on "Some Essentials in Co-operative Cataloguing," and a meeting of the executive committee will be held.

## DIDN'T PARE CHEESE; SWUNG BROADAX

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, was discussing appropriation bills and their small totals as compared with Government departments' requests for money.

A militant look came into his eye, and he chewed a cigar in fierce meditation.

"This committee," he said, "has been accused of a cheese-paring policy in regard to the estimates. I want to say that when some of the bills are reported out, these people will think we went after the estimates with a broad-ax."

Mr. Tawney named no names, but the District appropriation bill is due to be reported out within a week or so.

## OPENING in Infants' and Children's Department at Bon Marche Tomorrow



Mothers realize that the appearance of the child reveals the character of its home environment; and today, more than ever, the proud mother studies to dress her baby in accordance with its importance. She will not tolerate a garment which merely modifies or adapts a style designed for an older person. A baby's dress must be appropriate to its babyhood. A mother's ideal in all children's apparel is pictured in the garments represented in this new spring stock for infants, children and misses

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White Madras and Linene Dresses, up to 6 years, in five styles; Russian one-piece effect; some with panels of embroidery insertion down front, with side pleats, others pleats and small buttons. An especially fine assortment. Worth \$4.39. Special..... 98c

Little Princess Dresses, made of white lawn, trimmed with lace and embroidery. 79c

Children's Colored Dresses, made of fine Everett Ginghams, in small checks, stripes, and plain; 8 different styles; Russian and two-piece. Worth 75c. Special..... 49c

Fine assortment of hand-made Infants' Slips and Dresses, from 98c to \$4.00

Infants' Long Cloaks, in 7 different styles, including silk coats daintily trimmed in lace, and Embroidered Medallions. Worth up to \$7.00. Special..... \$4.98

Misses' Mannish Coats, up to 16 years, gray, tan, golf, and checks; some with velvet collars, handkerchief pocket. This coat was made to retail at \$7.98. Our special \$4.98

Fine assortment of White Confirmation Dresses, sizes up to 14 years, including all the latest effects, one style made of fine French lawn, yoke of fine lace and medallions; lace Bertha; lace trimmed skirt. Worth \$5.00. Special..... \$3.98

As a special feature for this opening we have secured a sample line of fine headwear, including lingerie hats, dainty straws trimmed with fine louisianne, silks and laces; Caps of the daintiest workmanship; all fresh, new goods, At 1/3 Off Regular Prices

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